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| 26474 7590 02/08/2007<br>NOVAK DRUCE DELUCA & QUIGG, LLP<br>1300 EYE STREET NW<br>SUITE 1000 WEST TOWER<br>WASHINGTON, DC 20005 |             |                      | EXAMINER<br>FUBARA, BLESSING M |                  |
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/604,001  
Filing Date: June 26, 2000  
Appellant(s): HOSSEL ET AL.

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Jason D. Voight  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the substitute appeal brief filed 03/23/06.

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The Examiner's Answer mailed 09/08/2005 is vacated in favor of the revised Examiner Answer provided herein in response to the substitute Appeal Brief filed 3/23/06.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is substantially correct. The changes are as follows: Item IV as stated by appellants under this sub heading was taken care of in the Office action of 04/01/05 because the rejection of claims 14 and 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention was withdrawn in the final rejection mailed 04/01/05 in light of applicants' persuasive explanation.

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**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

|           |               |        |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 5,219,969 | UHL et al     | 6-1993 |
| 5,869,032 | TROPSCH et al | 2-1999 |

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

Claims 1-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Uhl et al. (US 5,219,969).

Uhl discloses water-in-oil emulsion and oil-in-water emulsion polymeric preparation wherein the preparation comprises divinylethyleneurea, N-vinylimidazole and 2, 2'-azobis (2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride, and the polymerization of the monomers takes place by free radical process (abstract, column 4, lines 11-65; columns 9 and 10 and claims 1-5).

Uhl discloses obtaining crosslinked acrylic or methacrylic acid copolymers from copolymerization “(a) from 50 to 99 parts by weight of acrylic acid and/or methacrylic acid, (b) from 1 to 50 parts by weight of at least one N-methylol (meth)acrylamide or derivatives thereof, (c) from 50 to 10,000 ppm, based on the monomers (a) and (b), of an at least bifunctional crosslinker, and (d) from 0 to 49 parts by weight of other mono ethylenically unsaturated monomers” and the polymerization takes place in the presence of free radical

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polymerization initiator in the aqueous phase of the water-in-oil emulsion (abstract; column 2, lines 26-59). In column 3, line 59, Uhl discloses that the copolymers contain bifunctional crosslinker; and the crosslinkers contain at least two nonconjugated ethylenically unsaturated double bonds (column 3, lines 60 and 61) and these crosslinkers having the nonconjugated ethylenically unsaturated double bonds meet the limitations of instant claim 1 (e). Examples of the crosslinkers provided in column 3, lines 62 and 63 are N, N'-methylenebisacrylamide, polyethylene glycol diacrylates and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylates. N-vinylpyrrolidone and N-vinylimidazole are examples of the other ethylenically unsaturated monomers (column 4, lines 28-31).

The difference between claim 1 and Uhl and as admitted by applicants is that Uhl uses at least 50% of the unsaturated acid and the claim 1 uses up to 40% of the unsaturated acid. However, there is no demonstration of unexpected result in the use of up to 40% vs. 50% of the unsaturated acid; and although applicants admitted of the difference, the admission was not followed by a showing of unexpected/unusual results of 40% of the instant claims over 50% of Uhl. Since the differences in concentration will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating the concentration is critical, it is not inventive to discover optimum workable amounts by routine experimentation. It is noted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare and use the composition of Uhl. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to optimize the amount of the acrylic or methacrylic acid with the expectation of producing the desired cross-linked copolymer and in the absence of a showing, difference in amounts of the acrylic acid or methacrylic acid does not patentably distinguish the

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cross-linked copolymer of the instant claims over the cross-linked copolymer of Uhl. The preamble of claim 1 is the future intended use of a composition/product and future intended use of a composition/product is not accorded patentable weight.

Claims 1-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tropsch et al. (US 5,869,032).

Tropsch discloses a polymeric preparation that can be used in cosmetic compositions such as liquid soaps, body lotions, aftershaves, face lotion and other liquid formulation for skin. The polymeric preparation of Tropsch comprises 5-50% 1-vinylimidazole or quaternized 1-vinylimidazole (3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium methylsulfate), 20-80% N-vinylcaprolactam, 10-60% N-vinylpyrrolidone, 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride and polymerization of the preparation takes place by free radical polymerization; furthermore, the preparation contains perfume oils, emulsifiers, preservatives, collagen and vitamins (abstract, columns 1-4, formulations 1-10 and claims 1, 2, and 11-13). The composition of Tropsch is inherently an emulsion. The polymeric preparation of Tropsch comprises 1-vinylimidazole, quaternized 1-vinylimidazole, N-vinylcaprolactam, N-vinylpyrrolidone, 3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium methylsulfate, 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride and polymerization of the preparation takes place by free radical polymerization. Furthermore, the preparation contains perfume oils, emulsifiers, preservatives, collagen and vitamins. The composition of Tropsch et al. further comprises monomers selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid, acrylamides and methacrylamides. See abstract, columns 1-4, formulations 1-10 and claims 1, 2, and 11-13. Column 4, line 45 discloses the presence of polyvinyl amine, and divinyl amine or trivinyl amine are vinyl amines. The polyvinyl amine/trivinyl amine and

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vinylimidazoles meet the limitation of non-conjugated ethylenically unsaturated double bond containing moiety. The vinylimidazole is present in amounts of 5-50% (column 1, lines 59-61) and the range falls within the recited range and touches a point in the range of 0.01-10% recited in 1 (e) and thus meets the limitations of 1 (e) in the broadest sense.

The difference between Tropsch and the instant claims is the amount of the vinylimidazole/vinylamine, which in the broadest interpretation meets the limitations of 1 (e) and also meets the limitation of 1 (a) since the disclosed range falls within the range taught in the claim 1. But, differences in concentration will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating the concentration is critical, it is not inventive to discover optimum workable amounts by routine experimentation. It is noted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare and use the composition of Tropsch. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to optimize the amount of the vinylimidazole with the expectation of producing the desired composition and in the absence of a showing, difference in ranges of amounts of the 1 (a) and 1 (e) does not patentably distinguish the instant composition over composition of Tropsch.

### ***Double Patenting***

Claims 1-13 and 15 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-13 of U.S. Patent No. 5,869,032. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because differences in concentration will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating the concentration is critical, it is

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not inventive to discover optimum workable amounts by routine experimentation according to the rejection under 35 USC 103 (a) above.

Claim 14 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claim 14, a monomer mixture, consists of 14 (a) and 14 (e) and optionally 14 (b) and 14 (d). The prior art does not disclose monomer mixture that consists of 14 (a) and 14 (e) and optionally 14 (b) and 14 (d).

**(11) *Response to Argument***

**Uhl et al. (US 5,219,969)**

Appellants argue that appellants' copolymers differ from the copolymers of Uhl et al. (US 5,219,969) because appellants claims 1-13 and 15 require at most 40% by weight of unsaturated acid moieties while Uhl requires at least 50 parts by weight of (meth) acrylic acid; that claim 14 does not comprise unsaturated acid moieties; that a) the teaching of Uhl contains nothing that would have motivated the person of ordinary skill in the art to lower the amount of unsaturated acid from 50 parts by weight to 40% by weight or to exclude the unsaturated acid altogether, b) Uhl does not provide any suggestion that the person of ordinary skill in the art would be expected to successfully arrive at a "useful" polymer by lowering the unsaturated acid from 50 parts by weight to 40 % by weight, c) Uhl does not teach or suggest "a skin cosmetic or dermatological preparation" that contains zero (claim 14) or at most 40% by weight of unsaturated acid units (claims 1-13 and 15).

Appellants' arguments filed 04/07/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive as the arguments apply to claims 1-13 and 15.



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Regarding a) and b) there is no demonstration showing that using at most 40% by weight of the unsaturated acid provides unusual and unexpected results over using 50% of the unsaturated acid to form the copolymer mixture. The upper limit for the unsaturated moiety in the claims is close to the lower limit for the unsaturated moiety in Uhl. Furthermore, the range of 0-40 represents at least a 40-fold increase so that an amount of 50% would be obvious over the 40% in view of the wide increase from 0% to 40%. Furthermore, the examiner recognizes that combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion can only establish obviousness, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The copolymer in Uhl is used as thickener (column 1, line 19; column 8, line 34) in the emulsion (column 2, lines 4, 5, 63-65) and further, Uhl discloses that the copolymer provides sharp and brilliant colors, non-tacky and light resistant finish (column 8, lines 23-39). Thus, in this case, the person of ordinary skill in the art has the technical know how to optimize the emulsion composition by adjusting the amount of the unsaturated acid to obtain emulsion that would produce sharp and brilliant colors in prints. The amount of the unsaturated acid can be adjusted upwards or downwards depending on the emulsion desired to produce sharp and brilliant color of fabric.

Regarding c) it is noted that claim 1 is a composition claim and skin cosmetic or dermatological preparation as recited in claim 1 is the future intended use of compositions. This future intended use does not a structural limitation of the claims and as such would not contribute to the patentability of the claims. However, the composition of claim 1 is described as

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preparation for decorative cosmetic (claim 1) and Uhl describes the emulsion containing the copolymers provides sharp, level, strong color and brilliance to the fabric and this aspect is decorative aspect that is related to cosmetic effect, which is similar to decorative cosmetic. Furthermore, the examined application recognizes the polymers as thickeners (page 13, line 14), Uhl uses the polymers for the same purpose (abstract). The claims are obvious Uhl et al. (US 5,219,969).

Claim 14 is objected to as dependent from a rejected base claim as was communicated to appellant on 8/25/05. Appellant's argument is persuasive with respect to claim 14.

**Tropsch et al. (US 5,869,032)**

Appellants argue that (m)onomers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid esters are not the same as constituent (e) of claim 1, which requires the cross-linker to have at least two ethylenically unsaturated, non-conjugated double bonds and the acrylate esters disclosed in Tropsch do not contain ethylenically unsaturated double bonds

---the alkyl group of C1-C12 alkyl esters of (meth) acrylic acid do not contain ethylenically unsaturated double bonds---

---the hydroxyalkyl group of the hydroxyalkyl (meth) acrylates do not contain ethylenically unsaturated double bonds---

---the alkylethylene glycol group of the alkylethylene glycol (meth) acrylates do not contain any ethylenically unsaturated double bonds

Appellants further state that Examiner implied in the previous Office action that all monomers of (meth) acrylic acid are capable of acting as cross-linking monomer.

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In response to the above, it is noted that Examiner **does not imply** that all monomers of (meth) acrylic acid are capable of acting as cross-linking monomers but rather the examiner was referring to the section in Appellants' specification at page 8, lines 8-10, where monomers of acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, allyl ethers and vinyl ethers are suitable crosslinkers.

Examiner agrees with Appellants that the acrylate esters disclosed by Tropsch do not contain at least two ethylenically unsaturated, non-conjugated double bonds. However, polyvinyl amines/trivinyl amines and vinylimidazole contain at least two ethylenically unsaturated double bonds and part (e) of claim 1 does not state that the part e cannot be vinylimidazole. Thus, Tropsch et al. (US 5,869,032) renders claims 1-13 and 15 obvious.

***Claim 14 is objected to as dependent from a rejected base claim as was communicated to appellant on 8/25/05. Appellant's argument is persuasive with respect to claim 14.***

**ODP Rejection over Tropsch et al. (US 5,869,032)**

Appellant states that the obviousness-type rejection over Tropsch is in error because Tropsch is art under 35 USC 102(a) and/or 102(b).

The rejection is not in error when claims are found to be obvious over patent that has at least one common inventor or assignee. Secondly, the priority document sets the effective filing date at June 29, 1999 so that Tropsch, which is published 2/9/1999 and having a filing date of 3/27/1997, a continuation application of 08/567,515 filed 12/5/1995 has 35 USC 102(e) date or 35 USC 102 (a) and not a 102 (b). The rejection will be ***withdrawn when Appellants take the necessary steps to overcome the rejection.***

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***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The rejection of claims 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention was **withdrawn** in the final rejection mailed 04/01/05 in light of applicants' persuasive explanation. Therefore, no further issues remain with 35 USC 112.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

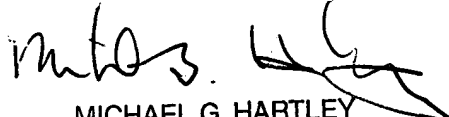
Respectfully submitted,

BF  
January 24, 2007

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